



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

Engineering Stability Since 1881

310 Hubert Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-2302
T 919.828.3441 | F 919.828.5751
NC License #F-0266

November 27, 2017 (revised February 5, 2018)

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Geotechnical Engineering Unit
1020 Birch Ridge Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27610

Attn.: Mr. Gordon Box, L.G.
GeoEnvironmental Project Manager

Re: State Project: R-2530B
WBS Element: 34446.1.6
NC 24-27 from Bird Road in Albemarle to West of the Pee Dee River

Subject: Preliminary Site Assessment
Parcel #141 – Edward D. Roberson (Tillery Realty)
48146 Hwy 24-27
Albemarle, North Carolina
F&R Project #66V-0092

Dear Mr. Box:

Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F&R) has completed the authorized Preliminary Site Assessment at the Tillery Realty property located in Albemarle, North Carolina. The work was performed in general accordance with F&R's Proposal No. 1866-00132, dated June 14, 2017 (and revised June 22, 2017). Notice to Proceed was issued to F&R on July 6, 2017. This report documents our field activities, presents the results of laboratory analysis and provides estimated quantities of petroleum impacted soils.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you should have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,

FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

DocuSigned by:

4DB7F275EBFD410...

Clint E. Sorrell
Environmental Scientist



Benjamin A. Whitley, P.E.
GeoEnvironmental Services Manager



PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT

Edward D. Roberson (Parcel #141)

Tillery Reality

48146 Hwy 24-27

Albemarle, North Carolina

State Project: R-2530B

WBS Element: 34446.1.6

F&R Project #66V-0092

November 27, 2017 (revised February 5, 2018)

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation

Geotechnical Engineering Unit

1020 Birch Ridge Drive

Raleigh, NC 27610



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**Preliminary Site Assessment Report
Edward D. Roberson Property (Parcel #141)
Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina
F&R Project No. 66V-0092**

1.0 Introduction

Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F&R) has prepared this Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) Report to document soil assessment activities performed at the Edward D. Roberson Property addressed as 48146 NC 24-27 East, in Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina. The site is located on the southeast quadrant of the NC 24-27 and Indian Mound Road Extension intersection as shown in Appendix I, Figures 1 and 2. As indicated in the Request for Technical and Cost Proposal (RFTCP), a former pump island is located north of the on-site building and a possible UST vent pipe is located on the north side of the building. However, according to the UST Section Registry, no Facility ID has been assigned to the site, and no incidents have been reported.

According to the NCDOT within their RFTCP, acquisition of right-of-way is necessary for the proposed NC 24-27 design. As such, the NCDOT requested a PSA be performed to assess the possibility of encountering petroleum impacted soil from known or unknown USTs, and to locate USTs which may exist within proposed easements and right-of-way at the project site.

The PSA was performed in general accordance with F&R's Proposal No. 1866-00132, dated June 14, 2017 (and revised June 22, 2017) with Notice to Proceed issued to F&R by the NCDOT on July 6, 2017. The purpose of this report is to document field activities, present the results of laboratory analysis, and provide estimated quantities of petroleum impacted soils.

The existing on-site structure is two-stories in height and is presumably of wood construction. The remainder of the site consists of cleared and wooded land. The site is bordered to the north by NC 24-27; to the south and east by wooded land; and to the west by Indian Mound Road Extension. Access to the site is gained from NC 24-27 to the north and Indian Mound Road Extension to the west.

2.0 Geophysical Survey

Prior to F&R's soil assessment activities, Pyramid Environmental & Engineering, P.C. (Pyramid) conducted a geophysical survey to locate suspect metal underground storage tanks (USTs). The geophysical work was conducted from July 23 to 25, 2017, and was performed within the proposed easements and right-of-way of NC 24-27.



The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction surveys using a Geonics EM61 instrument. The EM61 data was collected along parallel survey lines spaced approximately 5 feet apart. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigations of selected EM61 anomalies were investigated using a Geophysical Survey Systems UtilityScan DF unit equipped with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna. The data was reviewed in the field to evaluate the possible presence of USTs and later transferred to a desktop computer for further review. Isolated EM anomalies were identified on the site, including a donation box, reinforced concrete, and suspected debris.

Based on the EM and GPR geophysical data collected at the site, Pyramid did not observe anomalies that were interpreted to be the results of metallic USTs within about 8 feet of the ground surface. The complete geophysical report is attached as Appendix II.

3.0 Site Assessment Activities

F&R visited the site on August 29, 2017 to perform the Preliminary Site Assessment. The assessment consisted of advancing 5 borings into the soils at the project site using direct-push technology (GeoProbe). The boring locations were determined by F&R staff based on the results of the geophysical survey, site features and proposed construction activities. Three of the borings (B-1 through B-3) were advanced on the northwestern portion of the site, adjacent to NC 24-27. Borings B-4 and B-5 were advanced on the northeastern portion of the site, also adjacent to NC 24-27. The borings were generally advanced to the proposed depth of 10 feet below ground surface (bgs). However, Boring B-5 was terminated at a depth of 8 feet bgs, where GeoProbe refusal was encountered. Photos detailing existing site features are attached as Appendix III and boring locations are depicted in Figure 3 of this report.

Soil sample cores from the borings were collected in disposable, 4-foot long acetate sleeves. The soil samples were visually/manually classified and screened in the field using a calibrated photo-ionization detector (PID) for evidence of petroleum hydrocarbons. Evaluation of VOC concentrations were performed using a calibrated MiniRae 3000 PID which produces results in parts per million (ppm). A representative soil sample was collected from two foot sections of each sleeve and placed in a re-sealable plastic bag. The vapors were then allowed to equilibrate in the headspace of the bag for approximately ten minutes prior to measurement with the PID. The measurements were collected by placing the probe tip into the headspace of the bag. PID measurements can be found in the GeoProbe Logs in Appendix IV, as well as in Table 1 in Section 5.0 below.



Generally, the soil sample in each boring which exhibited the highest PID concentration was submitted for laboratory analysis for diesel range organics (DRO), gasoline range organics (GRO), Total BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes), 16 PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) and BaP (Benzo(a)pyrene) by Ultraviolet Fluorescence (UVF) technology (RedLab QED Hydrocarbon Analyzer).

The samples were collected in laboratory-supplied sample containers, placed in a cooler with ice, and shipped via UPS to RedLab in Wilmington, North Carolina following standard chain-of custody procedures.

4.0 Subsurface Conditions

As indicated in the attached GeoProbe Logs (Appendix IV), subsurface conditions from existing ground surface to boring termination primarily included various layers of dry-moist, red-orange-brown silty sandy clay; and dry, brown, silty fine-medium sand. The borings were generally terminated at the proposed depth of 10 feet bgs. However, Boring B-5 was terminated at a depth of 8 feet bgs, where GeoProbe refusal was encountered in dense silty sand.

PID readings generally ranged from 0.4 to 5.0 ppm. However, elevated VOC levels (90.8 to 495.8 ppm) and petroleum odors were encountered in Borings B-1 and B-3 from 8 to 10 feet bgs. Groundwater was not observed during field screening or sample collection activities.

5.0 Analytical Results

As shown in the following table, petroleum hydrocarbons identified as GRO were detected in the soil samples at two boring locations advanced at the site (B-1 and B-3), at a depth of 8 to 10 feet bgs. The laboratory results indicate that the GRO concentrations ranged from 12.5 mg/kg (B-1) to 12.8 mg/kg (B-3), which are below the NCDEQ UST Section GRO Action Level of 50 mg/kg.

Petroleum hydrocarbons identified as DRO were detected in the soil samples at the five boring locations advanced at the site (B-1 through B-5), at depths from 2 to 4 feet bgs (B-4) to 8 to 10 feet bgs (B-1 through B-3). The laboratory results indicate that the DRO concentrations ranged from 0.3 mg/kg (B-4) to 37.5 mg/kg (B-1), which are below the NCDEQ UST Section DRO Action Level of 100 mg/kg.

The laboratory analytical results indicate concentrations of the sum of 16 EPA PAHs above the method detection limit, but below the total NCDEQ total Action Level of 9,068.816 mg/kg at Borings B-1 and B-3. The soil analytical results are summarized in Table 1 below. The laboratory analytical results can also be found in the attached Appendix V of this report.



Table 1
Soil Sampling Analytical Results

Sample ID	Sample Date	Sample Depth (ft bgs)	PID Reading (ppm)	GRO (mg/kg)	DRO (mg/kg)	TPH (mg/kg)	Total BTEX (mg/kg)	Total Aromatics (mg/kg)	16 EPA PAHs (mg/kg)	BaP (mg/kg)
B-1	8/29/17	8-10	495.8	12.5	37.5	50	<0.31	4.3	0.17	<0.012
B-2		8-10	5.0	<0.29	0.66	0.66	<0.29	0.46	<0.09	<0.011
B-3		8-10	200.0	12.8	27.6	40.4	<0.29	15.2	0.67	<0.011
B-4		2-4	0.5	<0.3	0.3	0.3	<0.3	0.26	<0.1	<0.012
B-5		6-8	0.6	<0.32	0.32	0.32	<0.32	0.16	<0.1	<0.013
NCDEQ Action Level				50	100	NSE	13.8056	NSE	9,068.816	0.088

Samples shown in bold exceed the NCDEQ Action Level as outlined in the NCDEQ, DWM, UST Section Guidelines

ppm = parts per million

GRO = Gasoline Range Organics

DRO = Diesel Range Organics

TPH = Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes

NSE = No Standard Exists

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

F&R conducted a PSA at the Edward D. Roberson Property addressed as 48146 NC 24-27 East, in Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina. A geophysical investigation was performed by Pyramid Environmental & Engineering to investigate the presence and location of USTs within proposed easements and right-of-way at the project site. Based on the results of the geophysical survey, it was determined that USTs were not present within the surveyed area.

Five GeoProbe borings were advanced during the assessment within proposed easements and right-of-way, where grading activities are proposed in association with the NC 24-27 improvements. Based on the results of laboratory testing and observed PID readings, petroleum impacted soils were found in the vicinity of boring locations B-1 through B-5. Laboratory analysis detected concentrations of DRO at these locations, and GRO at boring locations B-1, B-3, and B-4; however, the concentrations of these compounds were below the NCDEQ UST Section Action Level of 100 mg/kg DRO and 50 mg/kg GRO.

It should be noted that a delineation of the soil contamination was not performed, as this was not included in the proposed scope of work. The above conclusions are based on interpretations of soil analytical results, PID readings and our experience with petroleum UST releases.



7.0 Limitations

These services have been performed, under authorization of the North Carolina Department of Transportation for specific application on this project. These services have been performed in accordance with generally accepted environmental and hydrogeological practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. As with any subsurface investigation, actual conditions exist only at the precise locations from which samples were taken. Certain inferences are based on the results of sampling and related testing to form a professional opinion of conditions in areas beyond those from which samples were taken. Our conclusions and recommendations are based upon information provided to us by others, our sampling and testing results and our site observations. We have not verified the completeness or accuracy of the information provided by others, unless otherwise noted. Our observations are based upon conditions readily visible at the site at the time of our site visits.

Froehling & Robertson, Inc. by virtue of providing the services described in this report, does not assume the responsibility of the person(s) in charge of the site, or otherwise undertake responsibility for reporting to any local, state or federal public agencies any conditions at the site that may present a potential danger to public health, safety or the environment. In areas that require notification of local, state, or federal public agencies as required by law, it is the Client's responsibility to so notify.

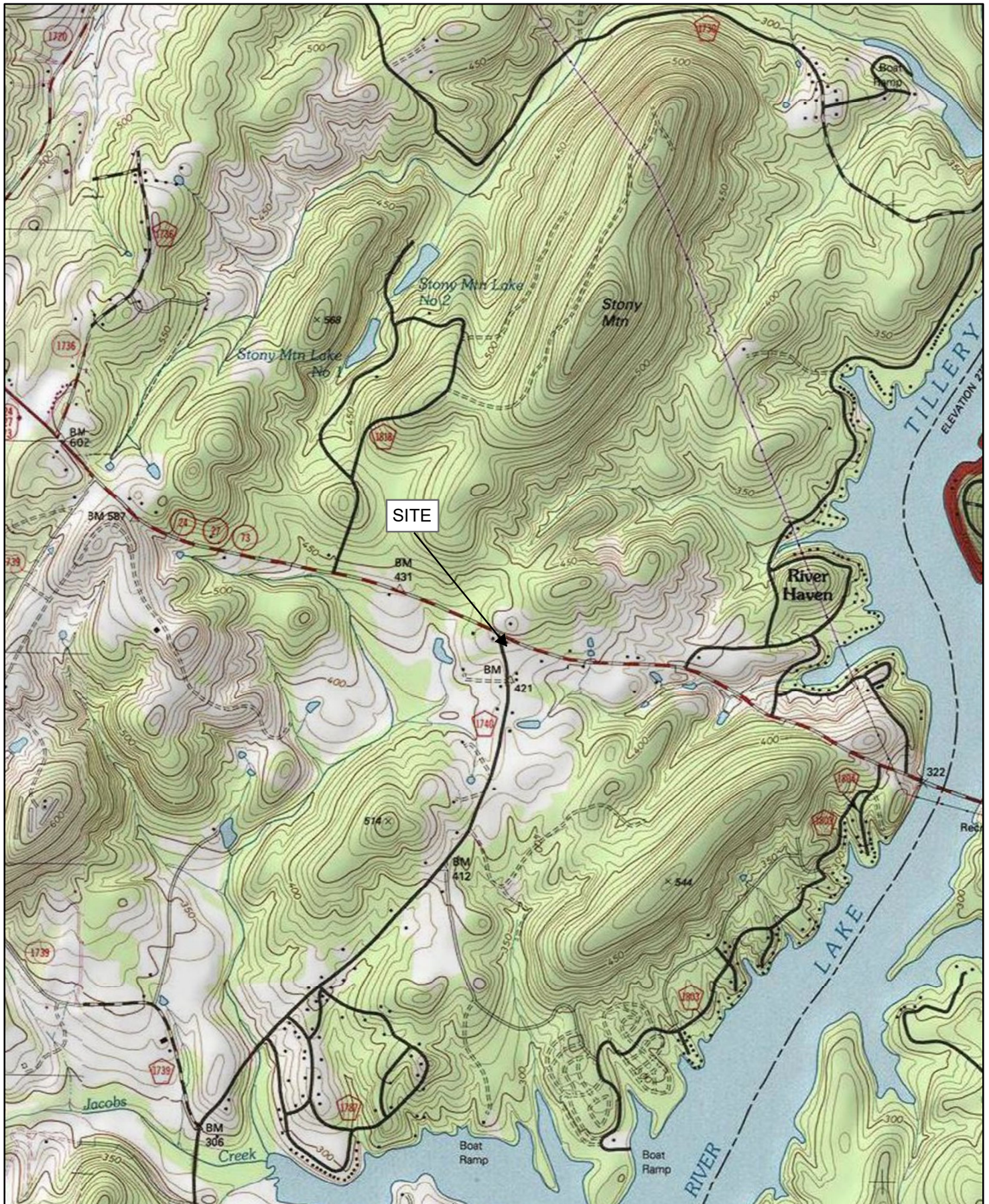


APPENDIX I

Figure No. 1 – TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Figure No. 2 – SITE VICINITY MAP

Figure No. 3 – LABORATORY RESULTS & BORING LOCATION PLAN



SITE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet



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310 Hubert Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-2302 | USA
T 919.828.3441 | F 919.828.5751

Client:	NCDOT	Disclaimer: F&R makes no warranties or guarantees regarding the accuracy or completeness of geographic features shown on this map. Spatial accuracy of measurement provided by source agencies can be obtained by contacting F&R.
Project:	R-2530B PSAs	
Location:	Parcel #141, Albemarle	48146 Highway 24-27 East - Albemarle, North Carolina
F&R Project No.:	66V-0092	
Date:	USGS 2013	Scale: 1:24,000 1 inch = 2,000 feet
Date:	October 2017 (Revised Feb. 5, 2018)	

FIGURE
No.: 1



SITE VICINITY MAP

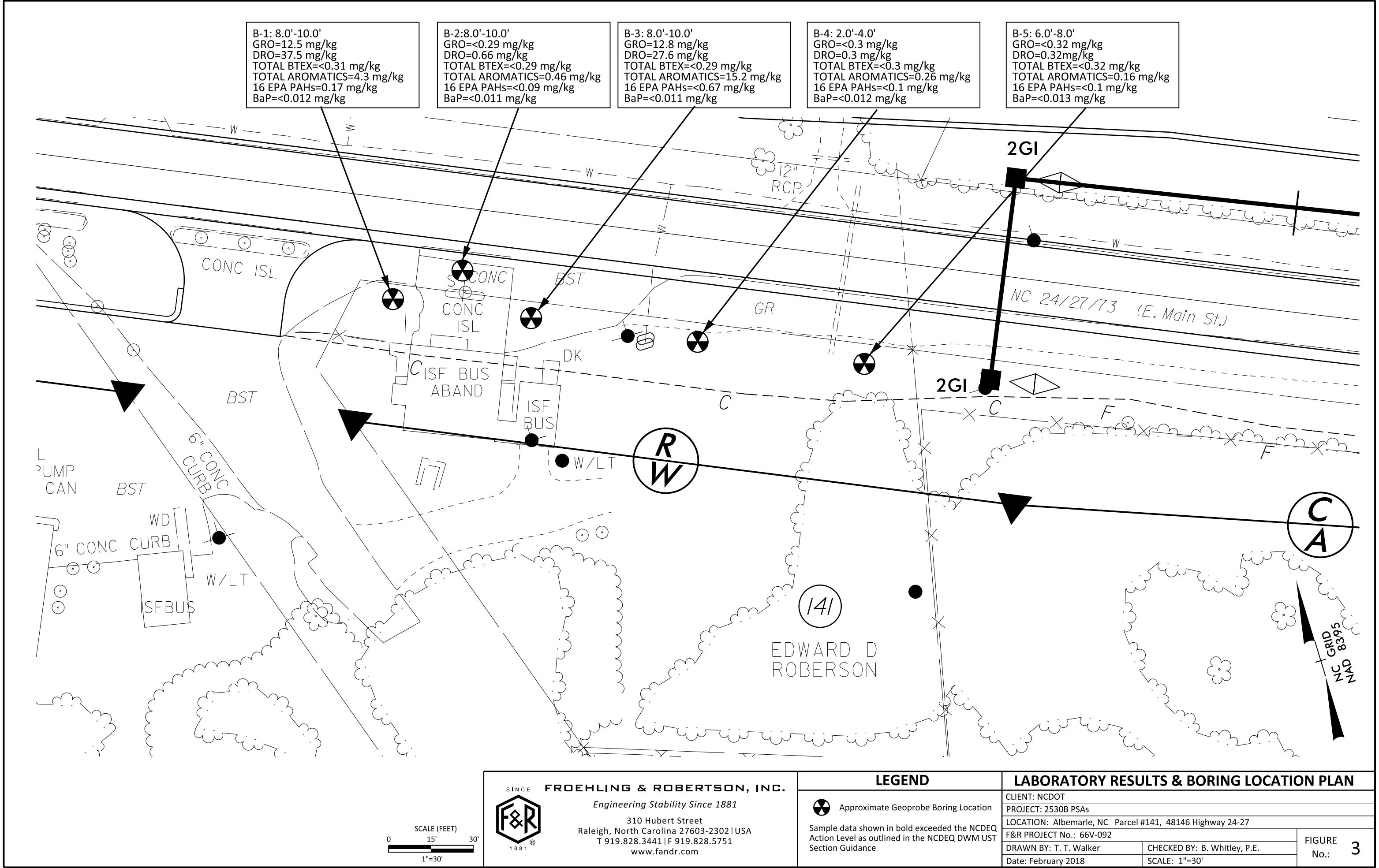
0 100 200 400 600 Feet



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Client:	NCDOT	Disclaimer: F&R makes no warranties or guarantees regarding the accuracy or completeness of geographic features shown on this map. Spatial accuracy of measurement provided by source agencies can be obtained by contacting F&R.
Project:	R-2530B PSAs	
Location:	Parcel #141, Albemarle	
F&R Project No.:	66V-0092	48146 Highway 24-27 East - Albemarle, North Carolina
Data:	ArcMap Imagery	
Date:	October 2017 (Revised Feb. 5, 2018)	Scale: 1:2,400 1 inch = 200 feet

FIGURE
No.: 2



SINCE



1881

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310 Hubert Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-2302 | USA
T 919.828.3441 | F 919.828.5751
www.fandr.com



APPENDIX II

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT PREPARED BY PYRAMID



PYRAMID GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES
(PROJECT 2017-203)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

METALLIC UST INVESTIGATION: PARCEL 141 NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B

48146 HIGHWAY 24/27 EAST, ALBEMARLE, NC

SEPTEMBER 8, 2017

Report prepared for:

Benjamin Whitley, P.E.
Froehling and Robertson
310 Hubert Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

Prepared by: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Cross", written over a horizontal line.

Eric C. Cross, P.G.
NC License #2181

Reviewed by: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Doug Canavella", written over a horizontal line.

Douglas A. Canavella, P.G.
NC License #1066

503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, GREENSBORO, NC 27406

P: 336.335.3174 F: 336.691.0648

C257: GEOLOGY

C1251: ENGINEERING

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
Parcel 141 – 48146 Highway 24/27 East
Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina

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- Figure 4 – Overlay of Geophysical Survey Boundaries on NCDOT Engineering Plans

Appendices

- Appendix A – GPR Transect Images

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CADD	Computer Assisted Drafting and Design
DF	Dual Frequency
EM.....	Electromagnetic
GPR.....	Ground Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
NCDOT.....	North Carolina Department of Transportation
ROW	Right-of-Way
UST	Underground Storage Tank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description: Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for Froehling & Robertson, Inc. (F&R) at Parcel 141, located at 48146 Highway 24/27 East, Albemarle, NC. The survey was part of a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project R-2530B). F&R directed Pyramid as to the geophysical survey boundaries at the project site, which were designed to extend from the existing edge of pavement to the proposed ROW lines and/or easement lines within the property, whichever distance was greater. Conducted from July 23-25, 2017, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

Geophysical Results: The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. A total of three EM anomalies were identified. GPR was performed to verify the presence of metal reinforcement in concrete on the north side of the building and to investigate an unknown metal anomaly on the southeast side of the property. GPR verified reinforcement within the concrete, and recorded reflections at the southeast portion of the property that are consistent with buried metallic debris.

Collectively, the geophysical data did not show any evidence of unknown metallic USTs at Parcel 141.

INTRODUCTION

Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for Froehling and Robertson, Inc. (F&R) at Parcel 141, located at 48146 Highway 24/27 East, Albemarle, NC. The survey was part of a North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project R-2530B). F&R directed Pyramid as to the geophysical survey boundaries at the project site, which were designed to extend from the existing edge of pavement to the proposed ROW lines and/or easement lines within the property, whichever distance was greater. Conducted from July 23-25, 2017, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

The site included a former service station surrounded by gravel parking spaces and grass areas. An aerial photograph showing the survey area boundaries and ground-level photographs are shown in **Figure 1**.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. Pyramid collected the EM data using a Geonics EM61 metal detector integrated with a Trimble AG-114 GPS antenna. The integrated GPS system allows the location of the instrument to be recorded in real-time during data collection, resulting in an EM data set that is geo-referenced and can be overlain on aerial photographs and CADD drawings. A boundary grid was established around the perimeter of the site with marks every 10 feet to maintain orientation of the instrument throughout the survey and assure complete coverage of the area.

According to the instrument specifications, the EM61 can detect a metal drum down to a maximum depth of approximately 8 feet. Smaller objects (1-foot or less in size) can be detected to a maximum depth of 4 to 5 feet. The EM61 data were digitally collected at

approximately 0.8-foot intervals along north-south trending or east-west trending, generally parallel survey lines, spaced five feet apart. The data were downloaded to a computer and reviewed in the field and office using the Geonics NAV61 and Surfer for Windows Version 14.0 software programs.

GPR data were acquired across select EM anomalies on July 25, 2017, using a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) UtilityScan DF unit equipped with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna. Data were collected both in reconnaissance fashion as well as along formal transect lines across EM features. The GPR data were viewed in real-time using a vertical scan of 512 samples, at a rate of 48 scans per second. GPR data were viewed down to a maximum depth of approximately 6 feet, based on dielectric constants calculated by the DF unit in the field during the reconnaissance scans. GPR transects across specific anomalies were saved to the hard drive of the DF unit for post-processing and figure generation.

Pyramid's classifications of USTs for the purposes of this report are based directly on the geophysical UST ratings provided by the NCDOT. These ratings are as follows:

Geophysical Surveys for Underground Storage Tanks on NCDOT Projects			
High Confidence	Intermediate Confidence	Low Confidence	No Confidence
Known UST Active tank - spatial location, orientation, and approximate depth determined by geophysics.	Probable UST Sufficient geophysical data from both magnetic and radar surveys that is characteristic of a tank. Interpretation may be supported by physical evidence such as fill/vent pipe, metal cover plate, asphalt/concrete patch, etc.	Possible UST Sufficient geophysical data from either magnetic or radar surveys that is characteristic of a tank. Additional data is not sufficient enough to confirm or deny the presence of a UST.	Anomaly noted but not characteristic of a UST. Should be noted in the text and may be called out in the figures at the geophysicist's discretion.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Discussion of EM Results

A contour plot of the EM61 results obtained across the survey area at the property is presented in **Figure 2**. Each EM anomaly is numbered for reference in the figure. The

following table presents the list of EM anomalies and the cause of the metallic response, if known:

LIST OF METALLIC ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED BY EM SURVEY

Metallic Anomaly #	Cause of Anomaly	Investigated with GPR
1	Donation box	
2	Reinforced concrete	✓
3	Suspected debris	✓

EM Anomaly 1 was the result of a metal donation box. Anomaly 2 was suspected to be associated with metal reinforcement in the concrete surrounding an apparent former pump island. This area was investigated further with GPR. Anomaly 3 was associated with unknown buried metal and was also investigated further with GPR.

Discussion of GPR Results

Figure 3 presents the locations of the formal GPR transects performed at the property, as well as select transect images. All of the GPR transect images are presented in **Appendix A**. A total of ten formal GPR transect was performed at the site. Transects 1-8 were performed in grid-like fashion across the concrete on the north side of the building. These transects verified the presence of metal reinforcement within the concrete. No large structures such as USTs were evidenced beneath the reinforced concrete.

Transects 9-10 were performed across Anomaly 3 at the southeast boundary of the survey area. These transects recorded isolated high-amplitude reflectors that were suggestive of a zone of buried metal debris.

Collectively, the geophysical data did not record any evidence of unknown metallic USTs at Parcel 141.

Figure 4 provides an overlay of the geophysical survey area onto the NCDOT MicroStation engineering plans (proposed ROW and easements) for reference.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Pyramid's evaluation of the EM61 and GPR data collected at Parcel 141 in Albemarle, North Carolina, provides the following summary and conclusions:

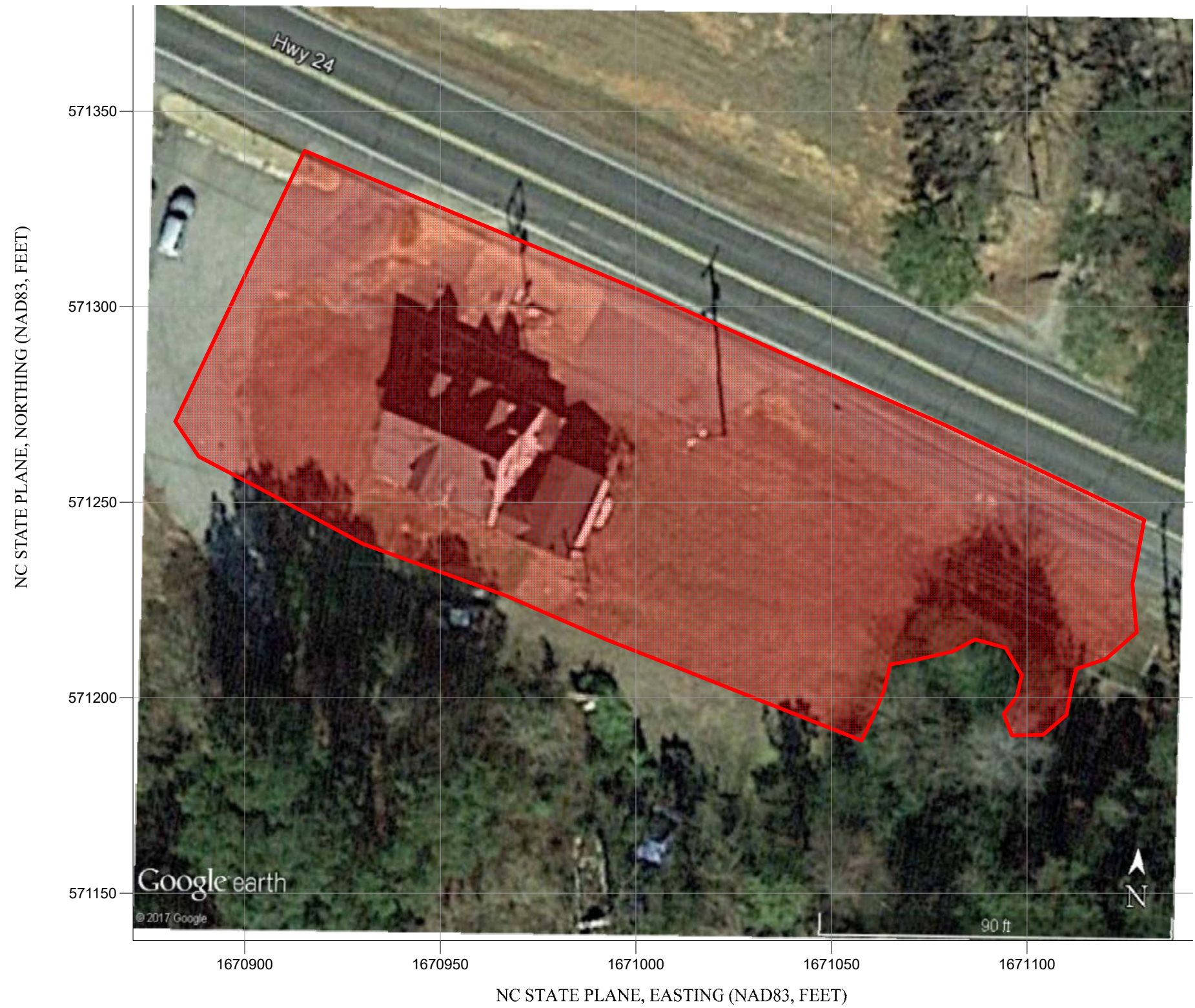
- The EM61 and GPR surveys provided reliable results for the detection of metallic USTs within the accessible portions of the geophysical survey area.
- GPR was performed to verify the presence of metal reinforcement in concrete on the north side of the building and to investigate an unknown metal anomaly on the southeast side of the property.
- GPR verified reinforcement within the concrete, and recorded reflections at the southeast portion of the property that are consistent with buried metallic debris.
- Collectively, the geophysical data did not show any evidence of unknown metallic USTs at Parcel 141.

LIMITATIONS

Geophysical surveys have been performed and this report was prepared for F&R in accordance with generally accepted guidelines for EM61 and GPR surveys. It is generally recognized that the results of the EM61 and GPR surveys are non-unique and may not represent actual subsurface conditions. The EM61 and GPR results obtained for this project have not conclusively determined the definitive presence or absence of metallic USTs, but the evidence collected is sufficient to result in the conclusions made in this report. Additionally, it should be understood that areas containing extensive vegetation, reinforced concrete, or other restrictions to the accessibility of the geophysical instruments could not be fully investigated.

N ↑


APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



View of Survey Area
(Facing Approximately Southeast)

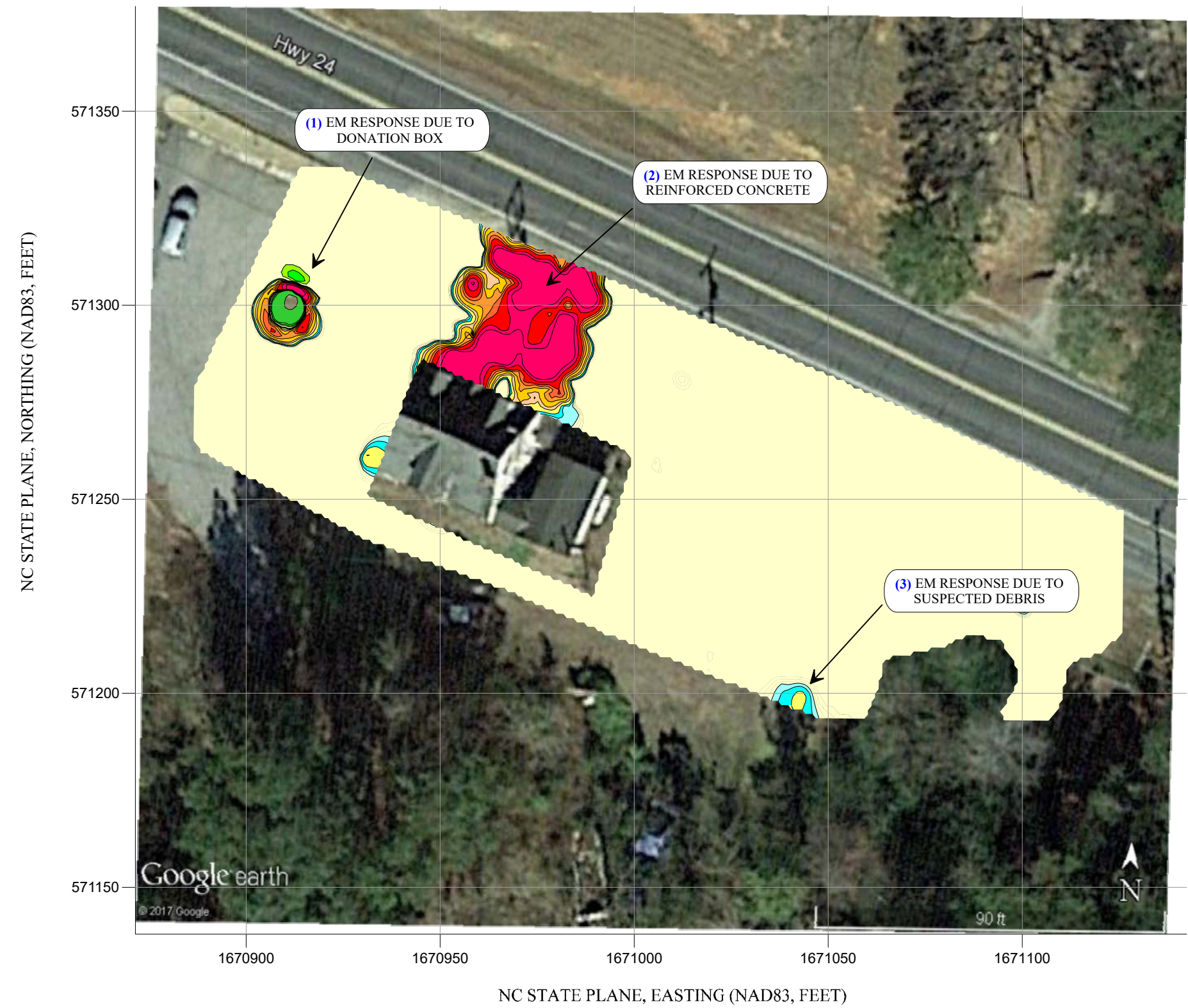


View of Survey Area
(Facing Approximately Southeast)

TITLE PARCEL 141 - GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARIES AND SITE PHOTOGRAPHS		
PROJECT PARCEL 141 ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B		
		503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE GREENSBORO, NC 27460 (336) 335-3174 (p) (336) 691-0648 (f) License # C1251 Eng. / License # C257 Geology
DATE	8/24/2017	CLIENT FROEHLING & ROBERTSON
PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-203	FIGURE 1

N↑

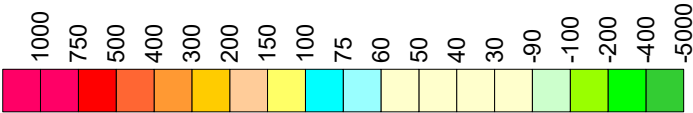
EM61 METAL DETECTION RESULTS




NO EVIDENCE OF UNKNOWN
METALLIC USTs OBSERVED.

The contour plot shows the differential results of the EM61 instrument in millivolts (mV). The differential results focus on larger metallic objects such as USTs and drums. The EM61 data were collected on July 23, 2017, using a Geonics EM61 instrument. Verification GPR data were collected on July 25, 2017, using a GSSI UtilityScan DF unit with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna.

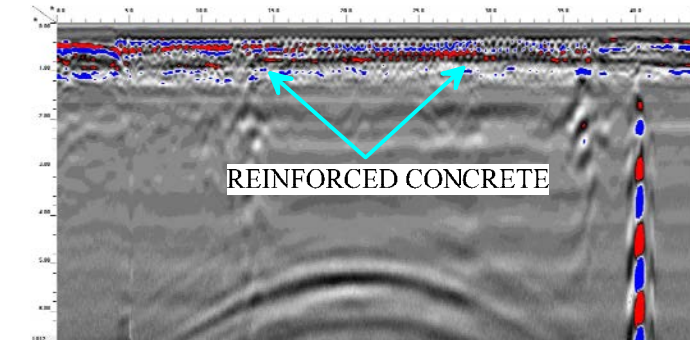
EM61 Metal Detection Response
(millivolts)



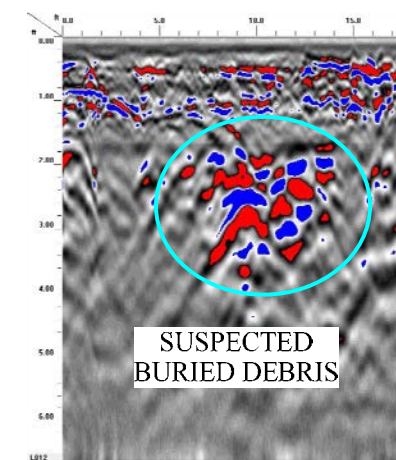
TITLE		PARCEL 141 - EM61 RESULTS CONTOUR MAP	
PROJECT		PARCEL 141 ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B	
		503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE GREENSBORO, NC 27460 (336) 335-3174 (p) (336) 691-0648 (f) License # C1251 Eng. / License # C257 Geology	
DATE	8/24/2017	CLIENT FROEHLING & ROBERTSON	
PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-203	FIGURE 2	

N↑

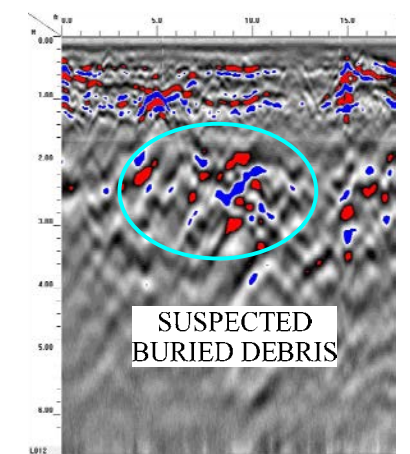
GPR TRANSECT LOCATIONS




GPR TRANSECT 3 (T3)

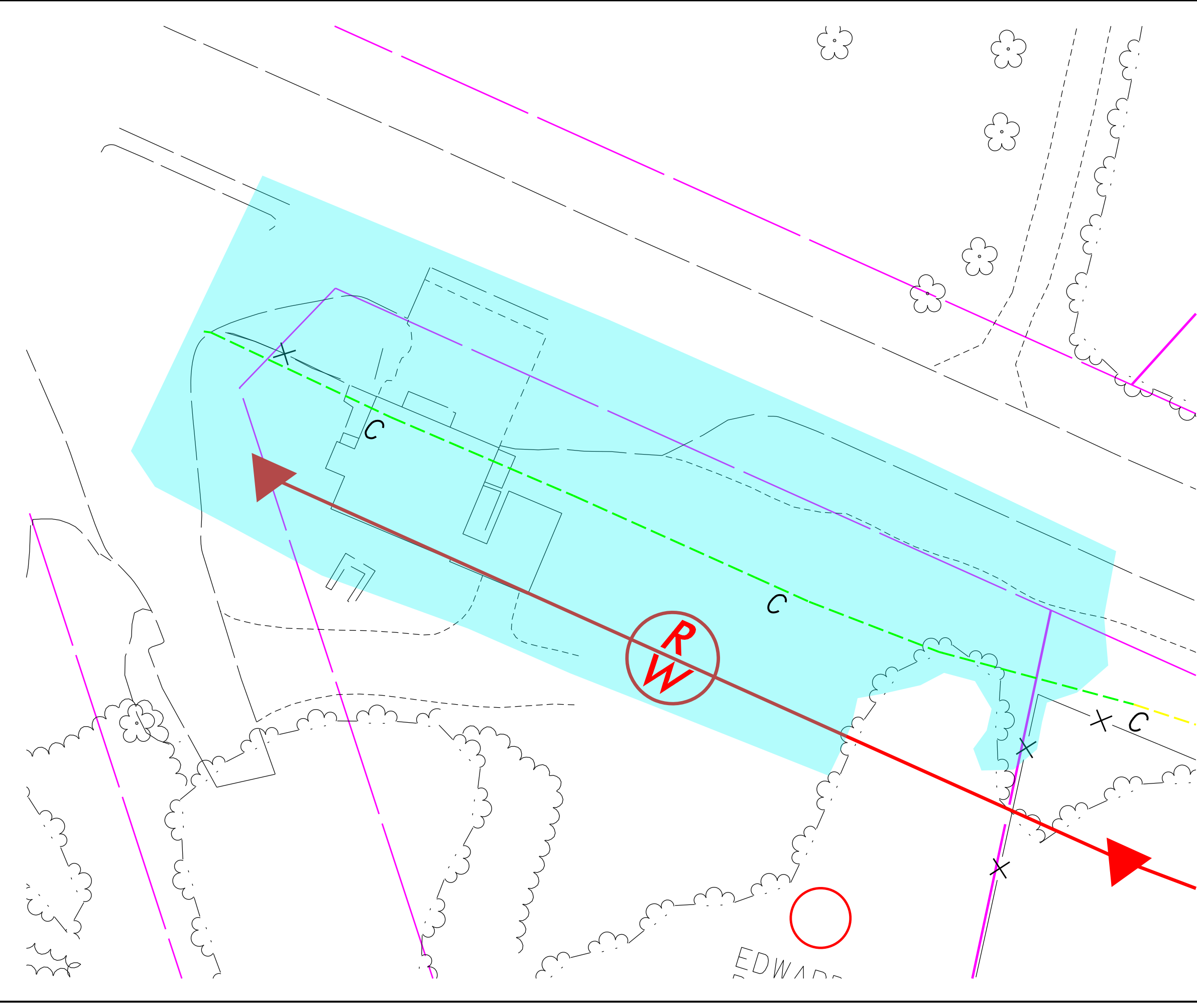


GPR TRANSECT 9 (T9)



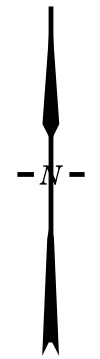
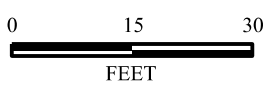
GPR TRANSECT 10 (T10)


TITLE PARCEL 141 - GPR TRANSECT LOCATIONS AND SELECT IMAGES		
PROJECT PARCEL 141 ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B		
		503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE GREENSBORO, NC 27460 (336) 335-3174 (p) (336) 691-0648 (f) License # C1251 Eng. / License # C257 Geology
DATE	8/24/2017	CLIENT FROEHLING & ROBERTSON
PYRAMID PROJECT #:	2017-203	FIGURE 3



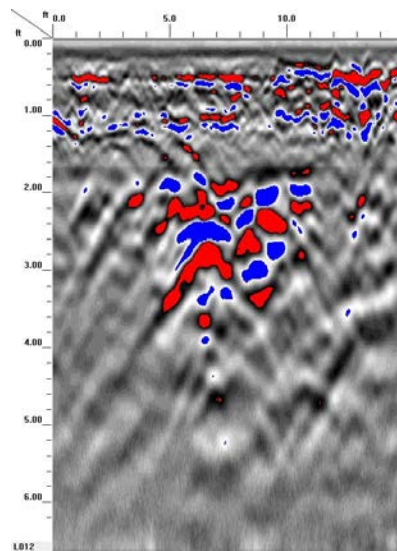
LEGEND

- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED ROW LINE
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
- PROPOSED PERMANENT DRAINAGE
- PROPOSED PERMANENT UTILITY
- PROPOSED SS CUT LINE
- PROPOSED SS FILL LINE
- GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA

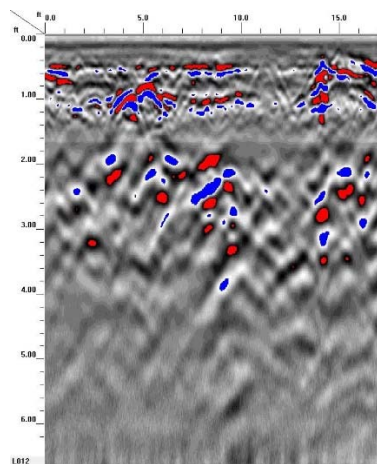


TITLE OVERLAY OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BOUNDARIES ON NCDOT ENGINEERING PLANS	
PROJECT PARCEL 141 ALBEMARLE, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT R-2530B	
 503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE GREENSBORO, NC 27406 336.335.3174 (p) 336.691.0648 (f) License # C1251 Eng. / #C257 Geology	
DATE: 8-24-17	REVISION NO. 0
PYRAMID PROJECT NO. 2017-203	FIGURE NO. 4

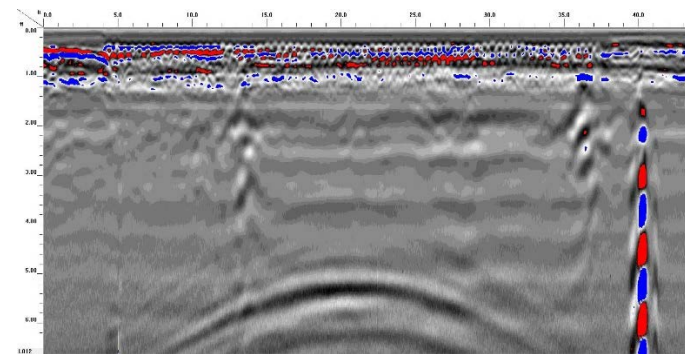
Appendix A – GPR Transect Images



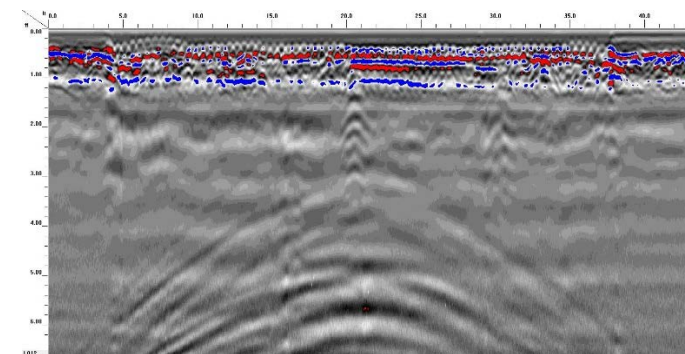
GPR TRANSECT 1



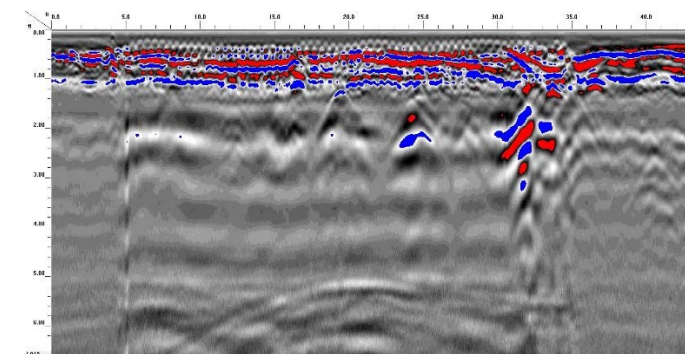
GPR TRANSECT 2



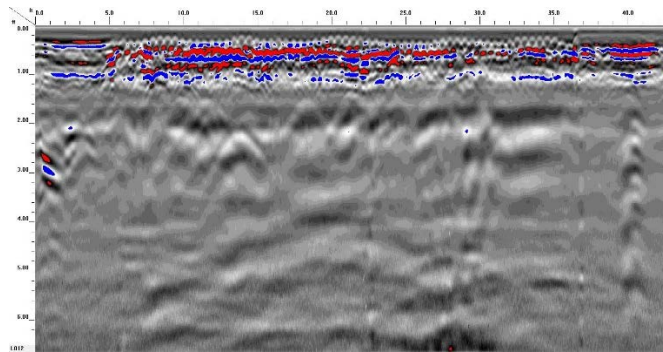
GPR TRANSECT 3



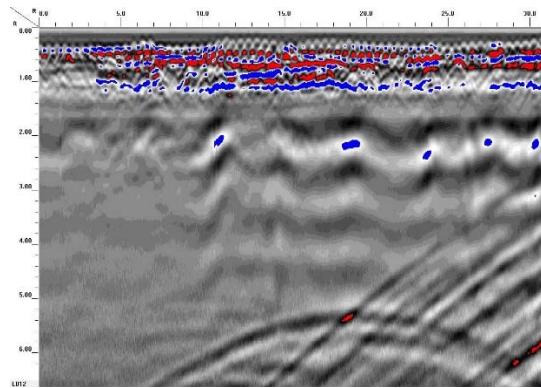
GPR TRANSECT 4



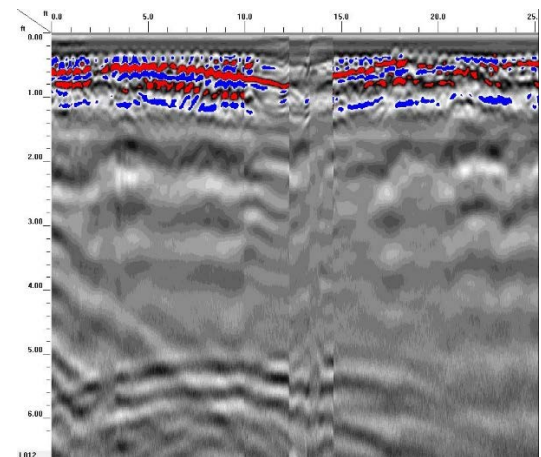
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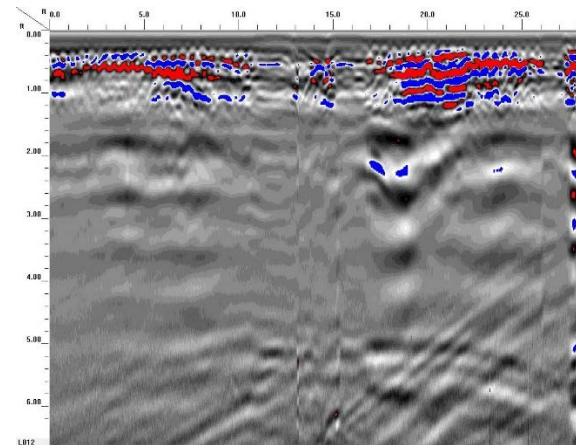
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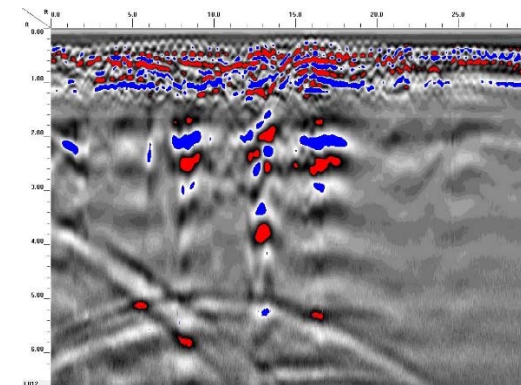
GPR TRANSECT 7



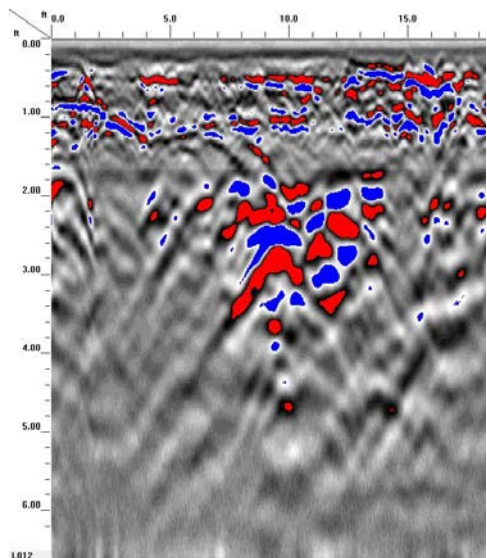
GPR TRANSECT 8



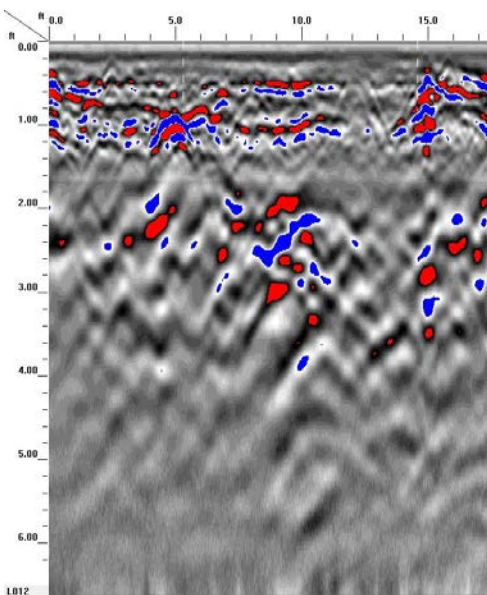
GPR TRANSECT 9



GPR TRANSECT 10



GPR TRANSECT 11



GPR TRANSECT 12



APPENDIX III

SITE PHOTOS

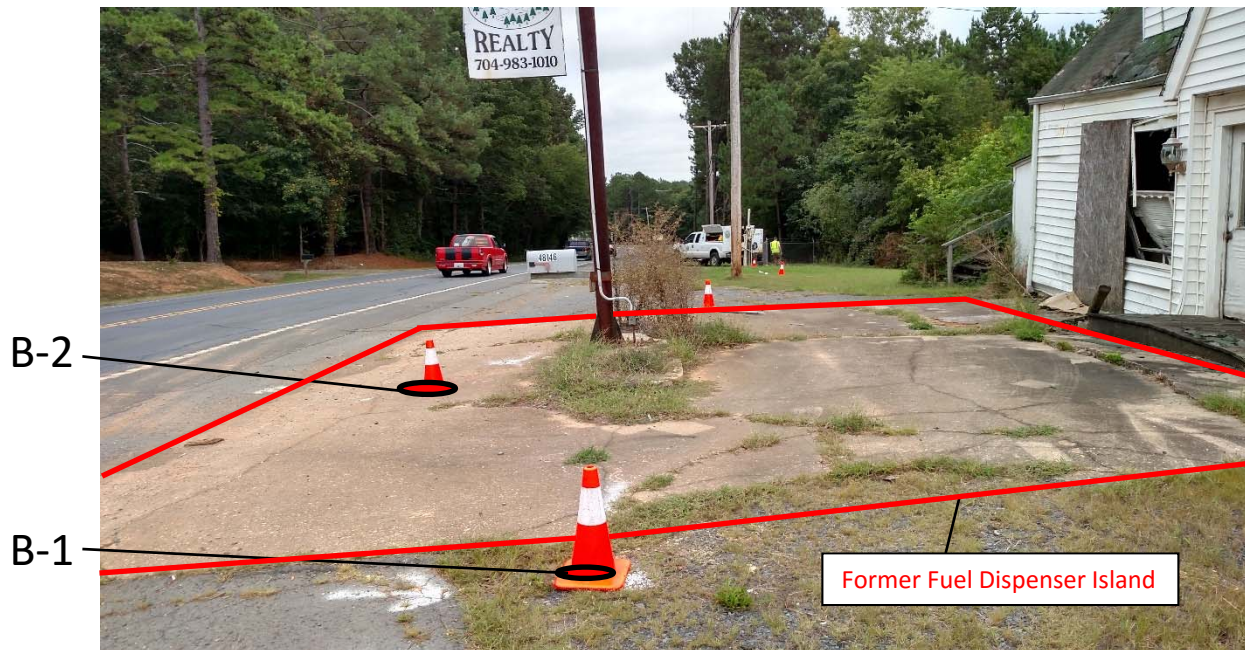


Photo #1: Boring locations B-1, B-2, and a former dispenser island, facing southeast.



Photo #2: Boring locations B-3, B-4, and B-5, facing southeast.



APPENDIX IV

GEOPROBE LOGS



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

GEOPROBE LOG

Boring: P141 B-1 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092

Client: NCDOT

Project: R2530B PSAs

City/State: ALBEMARLE, NC

Elevation: EXISTING

Total Depth: 10.0'

Boring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN

Drilling Method: DIRECT PUSH

Hammer Type: Automatic

Date Drilled: 8/29/17

Driller: REGIONAL PROBING

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	2.0	Moist, Orange Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	2.0	0.5	Strong petroleum odor noted from six feet to ten feet One sample collected for laboratory analysis (8.0-10.0)
	4.0	Moist, Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	4.0	0.6	
	6.0	Moist, Gray, Silty Sandy Clay	6.0	0.6	
	8.0	Moist, Gray, Sandy Clay	8.0	90.8	
	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	495.8	



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

GEOPROBE LOG

Boring: P141 B-2 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092

Client: NCDOT

Project: R2530B PSAs

City/State: ALBEMARLE, NC

Elevation: EXISTING

Total Depth: 10.0'

Boring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN

Drilling Method: DIRECT PUSH

Hammer Type: Automatic

Date Drilled: 8/29/17

Driller: REGIONAL PROBING

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
		Moist, Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected for laboratory analysis (8.0-10.0) Slight petroleum odor at eight feet
	2.0		2.0	0.5	
	4.0		4.0	0.5	
	6.0		6.0	0.6	
	8.0	Moist, Gray, Silty Sandy Clay	8.0	0.5	
	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	5.0	



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

GEOPROBE LOG

Boring: P141 B-3 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092

Client: NCDOT

Project: R2530B PSAs

City/State: ALBEMARLE, NC

Elevation: EXISTING

Total Depth: 10.0'

Boring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN

Drilling Method: DIRECT PUSH

Hammer Type: Automatic

Date Drilled: 8/29/17

Driller: REGIONAL PROBING

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
		Dry, Brown Gray, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected for laboratory analysis (8.0-10.0) Diesel/ petroleum odor noted at eight feet
	2.0	Moist, Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	2.0	0.7	
	4.0	Moist, Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	4.0	0.6	
	6.0		6.0	0.6	
	8.0		8.0	0.6	
	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	200.0	



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

GEOPROBE LOG

Boring: P141 B-4 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092

Client: NCDOT

Project: R2530B PSAs

City/State: ALBEMARLE, NC

Elevation: EXISTING

Total Depth: 10.0'

Boring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN

Drilling Method: DIRECT PUSH

Hammer Type: Automatic

Date Drilled: 8/29/17

Driller: REGIONAL PROBING

Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
	2.0	Dry, Orange Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	2.0	0.4	One sample collected for laboratory analysis (2.0-4.0) No petroleum odors observed.
	4.0	Moist, Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	4.0	0.5	
	6.0		6.0	0.5	
	8.0		8.0	0.4	
	10.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated at 10 feet.	10.0	0.5	



FROEHLING & ROBERTSON, INC.

GEOPROBE LOG

Boring: P141 B-5 (1 of 1)

Project No: 66V-0092

Client: NCDOT

Project: R2530B PSAs

City/State: ALBEMARLE, NC

Elevation: EXISTING

Total Depth: 8.0'

Boring Location: SEE BORING LOCATION PLAN

Drilling Method: DIRECT PUSH

Hammer Type: Automatic

Date Drilled: 8/29/17

Driller: REGIONAL PROBING

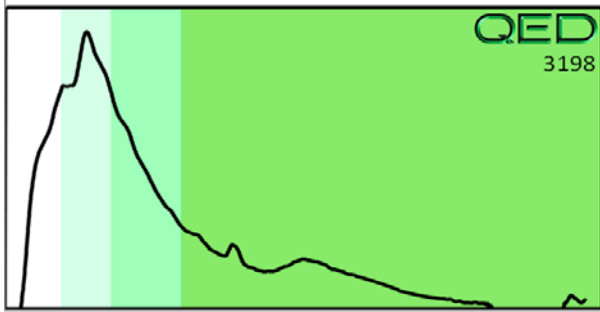
Elevation	Depth	Description of Materials (Classification)	*Sample Depth (feet)	PID (ppm)	Remarks
		Moist, Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay			One sample collected for laboratory analysis (6.0-8.0) No petroleum odors observed.
	2.0	Moist, Orange Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	2.0	0.4	
	4.0	Moist, Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay	4.0	0.4	
	6.0	Dry, Brown, Silty Fine to Medium Sand	6.0	0.4	
	8.0	Geoprobe Boring Terminated by Direct Push Refusal at 8 feet.	8.0	0.6	



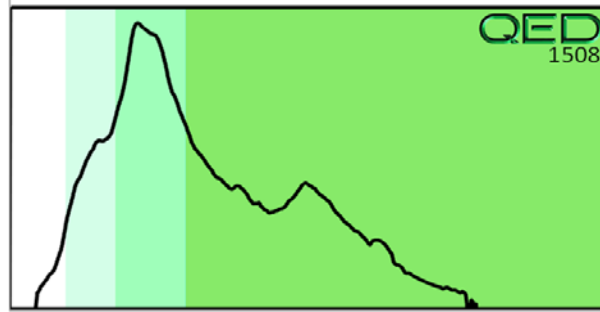
APPENDIX V

LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS

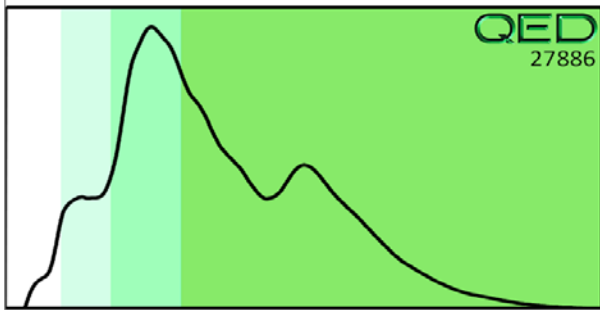
P141-B1 (8-10) : Deg.Kerosene 75.9%,(FCM)



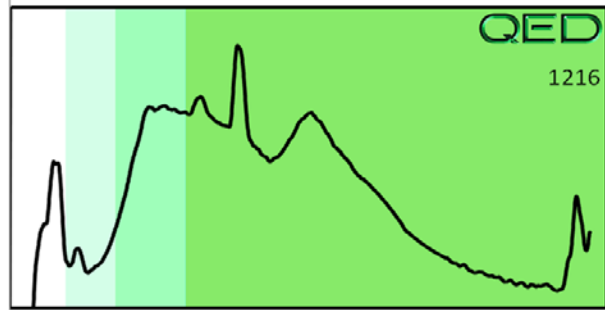
P141-B2 (8-10) : Deg Fuel 74.9%,(FCM)



P141-B3 (8-10) : Deg.Fuel 82.3%,(FCM)



P141-B4 (2-4) : V.Deg.PHC 73.6%,(FCM),(BO),(P)



P141-B5 (6-8) : V.Deg.PHC 90%,(FCM)

